

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Monday, January 21, 1845.

The English Market.

We do not wonder at the zeal of the Free Traders of Great Britain. The restrictive system of any country, however it may operate for a time, in the end proves mischievous. In 1805, 1806, and 1807, before the passage of the Corn Law, the exports of Great Britain to this country, amounted to £5,000,000 per annum, our population then being six millions; so that the consumption of British goods was 26s 8d per head. In 1842, the exports hitherto had fallen to £3,500,000. The "League" deemed an export of £4,000,000 per annum, as sufficient to supply the demand, at the existing rate of American duties, which, as our population is now eighteen millions, would be only 4s 6d per head. That paperers in attributing this remarkable falling off in British exports to this country, to the operation of the Corn Laws alone. The embargo, and many other restrictions on commerce, and the war of 1812, gave rise to American manufactures; and the circumstances of this country—its augmented population, increase of capital, growing skill, the presence of the raw material, cheapness of provisions, &c., have all been influential in perpetuating and extending what the war gave birth to. But, it must be admitted, that the operation of the Corn laws, by excluding from the British market nearly all of what we could give in exchange for her merchandise, and by provoking restrictive tariffs on our part, has vastly contributed to the efficiency of all these natural causes. A more liberal policy on the part of England would awaken a better feeling on this side the Atlantic.

The change in her Tariff, which took place in 1842, slight as it was, by opening to some extent a new market for western produce, disposed the people of the West to liberal means of commercial policy. Let this change be followed up, by such a modification of the Corn Law as will admit our corn and wheat into the English market, at reasonable duties, and in a short time you would scarcely find an advocate of a high protective Tariff throughout the whole West. That such a modification must be conceded sooner or later, is certain. Natural causes, steadily at work, will bring it about, if not the voluntary action of enlightened statesmanship.

Of the 57,000,000 of acres in Great Britain, 13,000,000 are reckoned incapable of cultivation, and 10,000,000 are lying waste. The present population is supplied by 34,000,000 of acres. It is calculated that if all the waste lands were brought under cultivation, not more than 6,000,000 more of population could be supplied, so that the consumption will have reached the point of utmost production in the year 1850. As it is, on an average, one crop in seven fails in Great Britain, and from 1832 to 1839, she raised enough for her consumption only four years out of twelve! What will be the state of things then in 1860, when all the land capable of cultivation, under the highest culture, and the best aspices, will yield just enough for consumption—and when every year beyond that will bring more mouths than can be fed from home production? Her ports must be then thrown open to provisions from all parts of the world; but, by that time, if her restrictive policy be adhered to, the United States, and other countries, which, under other circumstances, might have constituted her best markets, will have established manufactures among themselves, supplying their own wants, so that if Britain obtain grain from them, she would have to pay the specie for it.

The truth is, the whole system of restrictions on commerce, by whatever nation adopted, is absurd, and in the end, always ruinous.

General Assembly.

Last Monday afternoon, the Senate had a small discussion about state-treks, and the way in which, once upon a time, the credit of the State was injured by their mismanagement. The debate resulted in nothing.

The Bank bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The section providing for a certain proportion of gold and silver in the vaults of the bank, being taken up, and an amendment being moved, to make the power still more effectual, Mr. Anderson said, that if there was no other security to a bank than the gold and silver in its vaults, he would be as rabid an anti bank man as any in the State.

He complained that this bill had been attacked by the "worst of papers—the newspapers," designating the editorial corps, as the "press-gang."

Mr. Kelley of Cuyahoga, was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Cox thought it right for the Democrats to make merry over the divisions of the Whigs, for he recollects how he had made merry once before over the discords of the Democracy.

The amendment was lost, and the Committee rose.

In the House, Mr. Roushoush reported a bill requiring the Cincinnati, Columbus and Wooster Turnpike Company, to remove the toll-gate at Fulton, and reduce the tolls, at said gate, when removed.

The time of the House was chiefly occupied in the discussion of a bill introduced by Mr. Coombs to provide for the State printing. One party holds that the present State Printer is employed by contract, and he cannot be removed without violation of it—the other that his is a mere office, from which he can be removed just as any other office, without any violation of good faith.

January 21st, the Senate passed the bill to incorporate the Cincinnati Savings Institute.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Public Debt to inquire whether any of the Fund Commissioners had been speculating in State Stocks.

A bill to amend the act to regulate the Militia, after being amended so as to fine those who refuse to appear or muster days 50 cents, instead of \$1.00, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bank Bill was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, the Whigs being much divided in opinion.

On the 22d, the militia bill was passed in the Senate, as was also a bill for the more effectual protection of property against mob violence.

In the House, a bill to incorporate the Medical Institute of Cincinnati, was passed.

Common Schools in Pennsylvania.

The following statistics of Common Schools in Pennsylvania are interesting:—

School Districts,	1172
Schools in operation,	5993
Average time of being open,	5 mos.
Number of Teachers,	7585
Number of Scholars, holding 100,000	208,402
Expenditures,	\$470,288

In 1835, when the system was first introduced, the scholars numbered only 33,544, and the expenditures amounted to \$193,972.

Cotton—The Future.

The increase in the quantity and reduction in the price of cotton are facts of great interest to the Political Economist and Philanthropist. Already has the supply of this staple transcended the demand, so that the point of profitable cultivation has been passed—passed irreversibly: for hardly any limits can be set to its growth.

The cotton-growing region in this country is but partially taken up; and, as if impelled to their own destruction, the planters of the South are now laboring for the acquisition of another immense region, fitted for the same species of culture.

Party-politicians from these facts draw conclusions to suit their own local ends. The Whig reads from them a lesson to the South on the importance of fostering the manufactures of the North, so as to create a home market for the great staple; and also on the necessity of establishing manufactures within her own limits. He never calculates how the South will have to wait for a home-market adequate to consume all her cotton, when the continued demands of this home-market, and those of England and France, manufacturing for the benefit of the whole world, fail to absorb what is already raised. Nor does he even appear to be aware of the absurdity of supposing that slave labor, which is the force of the brute, without the intelligent intellect of the man, controlled too by mere destitute of the requisite tact and enterprise, can be profitably employed in the factory. In the few manufactures of cotton scattered in the South, you will for the most part find only free laborers employed.

On the other hand, the Free Trade Democrats take advantage of these facts, to deepen the consciousness of the slaveholders to the Tariff, and consequently alienate them from the Whig party, affecting to believe that our restrictive system injures the market for cotton abroad, thus indirectly causing the excess of supply, and the reduction of price at home; but that it has some effect in this way is probable; but, he is an enemy to the South who would fatten upon her miserable delusion that this is the principal cause, or the cause to any considerable extent, of the evil. Remove all restrictions—throw open the markets of the world, and still we must have to do with this divided out among them, on the ground that the *increase of the female slaves would have been worth so much*. Congress gave them the money, and still our fellow-slaves of the free states have nothing to do with slavery. *So they say.*

It would extend this article too far, to give even a bare sketch of the proposed plan of a free State, through the action of Congress, to be adopted by the slaveholders.

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WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Wednesday, January 29, 1845.

BUSINESS.

The Time Fixed—Delinquents. Attend!

My adoption of the one dollar plan subjects me to the necessity of using the most stringent measures to enforce the cash system. After long deliberation, I have come to the conclusion to give all those subscribers who are in arrears up to this date, four weeks from to-day, in which to discharge them, and to pay one dollar in advance from this time, for another volume. All who, at the expiration of the four weeks, remain delinquents, will have their names erased from the list. As this is a measure absolutely forced upon me, I can pay no respect to persons. Many, no doubt, will be struck off, who fully intend, and are able to pay—but I cannot help it. Having reduced the price to one dollar, I find it utterly impossible to sustain the paper, unless upon the cash plan, rigidly adhered to. It will cause me deep regret to part with any of my subscribers, but they must take my word for it, when I say it is necessary. If they wish the paper continued to them, they will, of course, do all they can to forward me immediately the amount of the demand against them. It will be much better for them to borrow two or four dollars, than for me to borrow two or four hundred dollars, to furnish them a paper they do not pay for.

Let every subscriber look upon his paper, immediately after his name, and he will see the number marked up to which he has paid. By calculating from that number to the present number, at the rate of two dollars for every fifty-two numbers, he can ascertain how much he owes. By transmitting that sum, through the Post Master, and one dollar in advance, he will prevent his paper from being stopped, and secure it for one year from this date.

The papers that are not marked this week, will be marked next week.

The Herald Publishing Office.

We call the attention of our friends to the following series of papers published at this office.

CINCINNATI MORNING HERALD, issued daily, at five dollars a year. It has a good list of subscribers, and a substantial advertising patronage, and is well worth the price.

Advertisers of the same paper are apt to circulate among the same classes. The Herald, goes to many persons, who subscribe to other papers.

CINCINNATI HERALD, printed on a large double medium sheet; in the ninth year of its existence; with a circulation of SIX THOUSAND, the mass of the subscribers being in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Michigan, Kentucky, and Virginia, and North Carolina. It is also patronized, to some extent, by nearly all the Eastern States, and a few of the Southern. It is the cheapest paper in the West, being published weekly, at the low price of *one dollar* a year. It has risen from a list of 2,500, to 6,000, in the last fourteen months. We have taken measures to increase our list to TEN THOUSAND in the course of the year, in addition to that of advertising. Advertisers may judge for themselves whether it be a good circulating medium or not. As our advertising patronage begins to crowd us, we have it in contemplation to enlarge the paper to mammoth size, and devote the whole of the fourth page to advertisers.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The "Facts for the People" is a small monthly periodical, eight pages octavo, in which are inserted such articles, in regard to the public welfare, as are designed for presentation, or for extended circulation. It is a cent a number, or 12 cents a year. Subscribers in the city have it delivered to them at the office.

Last year the list of subscribers amounted to 4,000. The third volume is just about commencing; but the first number is delayed that we may form some estimate of the number of copies to be sold.

YOUTH'S MONTHLY VISITOR.—The Youth's Monthly Visitor is what its name indicates. The twenty-five hundred subscribers it now has, will have their papers delivered to them at the office. The subscription price is too low to warrant the employment of a carrier.

For all the foregoing publications, except the Daily, cash payments in advance are rigidly exacted—in every case, the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which it is paid, unless the subscription is renewed. Subscriptions to the Daily are payable every six months.

Please take Notice.

We are sending out to Post Masters in the West, about 6000 Prospects of the Herald, Visiter and Facts. Will they please circulate them to their subscribers, or hand them to those who will do so.

During several weeks to come, we shall forward the same Post Masters specimen copy of the above mentioned papers. Will they please show them to those who may be induced to subscribe.

Persons sending subscriptions must save us the cost of postage. We cannot stand it on our one dollar plan.

Persons friendly will do us a great favor by helping us to raise our list to 10,000. On our one dollar plan, we touch bottom at the time, and with but 6000 subscribers.

Persons delinquent must remember that it was an apostle who said, "Owe no man any thing." Their criminal neglect to obey this injunction, has subjected to miserable anxiety and anxiety, for the last month. We shall part company, ere long, unless they pay up.

Persons who subscribed in clubs nearly a year ago, will soon receive a little bill, informing them when their subscriptions will be out. Unless they renew them, by sending on the one dollar, their papers will be stopped so soon as the time shall expire for which they have paid.

All others, who have paid on the one dollar plan, will receive like information, and their papers will be stopped at the end of their subscriptions, unless renewed. Our one dollar plan is a *Cent* a month. Our all

persons who have been active in sending us our dollar subscribers, are earnestly requested, to use their influence to keep up our subscription list.

Common Schools in Ohio—Frightful Ignorance.

Amid the absorbing, selfish interests of party, of late years, some of the most important interests of the State have been neglected. Among them, that of Common School Education is the most vital. In 1840 the number of children in Ohio, between the ages of 5 and 15, was 414,772; the number of scholars of all kinds taught in the State, 224,636; so that nearly two hundred thousand children in the State were untaught. What a frightful mass of ignorance!

The state of things now must be worse, for it was then. Now, the population ranging between the ages of 6 and 16, cannot be much less than 500,000; a large proportion of which remains without the benefit of education. In New York State, the number of children actually taught in the district schools during the year 1844, was 709,156, almost, if not quite

equal to the population of that State between the ages of 6 and 16. In Massachusetts, only about five or ten thousand children, during the same year, were without the benefits of education!—

The Common School system in our State may be said to be actually disorganized. The following paragraph from the recent report of the Secretary of State is full of painful import!—

The following partial exhibit, embracing a few items drawn from the annual reports, will indicate lamentable delinquencies on the part of subordinate officers, and a retrograde movement in the machinery of the general system!—

No. of public Teachers. Scholars. Cost of S. Houses.

1837. 4,326 7,962 150,467 61,890 00

1838. 4,403 100,596 65,735 00

1839. 4,482 100,596 65,735 00

1840. 3,181 2,146 137,270 21,722 00

1841. 2,627 6,970 5,111 25,831 07

1842. 4,284 2,406 44,742 14,929 00

1843. 3,381 3,289 17,377 49

What kind of returns are these for a State, numbering half a million of children of school-age? 48,870 returned as scholars in the year 1844!—And yet, according to a tabular statement by the Auditor of State, the sum appropriated to the several counties for the year 1844, amounted to \$25,385 78 4!

The principal obstacles to the advancement of education, assigned in the Report, are the inefficiency of townships and district superintendents, the incompetency of teachers, and the absence of action, sympathy and interest on the part of parents and patrons! In truth the whole system is in fault; but if it were perfect, without a preceding hand, a Superintendent to see to its being carried out in all its details, it would be a failure. The great want is, a General Superintendent, of comprehensive mind, business-sense, energy, diligence, perseverance, and given to mere theorizing. His post would be far more important than any other office in the State; and its salary should bear some fair proportion to the amount of ability required, and responsibility imposed, so that the right man might be secured. One of the silliest things ever done by the Legislature was, to insist that the whole of the transcendentally important interest of the education of the youth of this State, to a subordinate officer, of little note, with other duties to perform, and chosen without any special reference to his abilities. The effects of such a policy are fully exposed in the table above. No attention was bestowed upon the Common School system, in the various counties; no returns were insisted upon; no measures taken, to awaken public interest in the subject. The people were not made acquainted with the operation of the system, its defects, its results. And yet the public monies were year after year appropriated. What other result could be expected than that from 1837 to 1844 the number of scholars returned should have fallen from 150,467 to 48,870, although the children of the State in that period must have almost doubled their number! But our wise legislators were most assiduously employed in creating corporations, granting districts, passing, repealing and re-enacting banking laws, and instructing the Congress of the United States how to legislate. And the people have been just as diligently employed in making turnpikes and canals, fighting about general politics, sacrificing themselves to glorious emboldments and incarnations. It is not time to awake from our delusion? What is to become of us, at this age, when all surrounding influences are conspiring to give physical life the ascendancy over spiritual life, if we continue to suffer from year to year?

Testimony to the want of a General Superintendent is in the article before us, in the following remarkable language: "Nursed and educated in the daily habit of seeing the degraded condition both bodily and mental, of those servants spoken of could not have slaves, because it gave a right to circumscribed persons to eat the passage, whereas real slaves, such as the advocates of American slavery will have the Hebrew servants to have been, have no rights, and can have none whatever. This is agreeable to the American definition of slavery, which is, that slaves are not persons, but chattels, personal to all interdicting corporations, whatever and cannot own, possess or enjoy any thing which does not belong to their masters." See "Stroud's Sketch of the Slave Laws of S. Carolina," 2d Brev. Dig. 229, Prince's Digest 445, &c. Also, "Louisiana Civil Code," Art. 273.

For the Herald, see the letter of Governor Jefferson, L. B. to the Governor of Illinois, dated Aug. 25, 1844, asserting that slaveholders regard their slaves as brutes, in the following remarkable language: "Nursed and educated in the daily habit of seeing the degraded condition both bodily and mental, of those unfortunate beings (the slaves), few minds have yet doubted that they were LEGITIMATE SUBJECTS OF PROPERTY AS THEIR HOMERS OR CANTRELLS." See "The Slave in the Commonwealth," p. 13. The passage in the above article prescribes a right to circumcise Hebrew servants independent of their master's will or ownership, and of course was something that belonged to those servants and not to their masters.

Besides correct analogy drawn from the description of the Hebrew servitude in other parts of the Levitical law, would lead us to infer that the law of Moses, in this respect, was not made for the benefit of the slaves, but for the benefit of the slaveholders.

CHERESHE.—It is now active, but we note no decline in price. 4c. for case, and 5c. for best box, the rates of which are still the same. The stock continues in first rate navigable condition, and has been swelling again here within the last 48 hours. Business is still moderate.

ASHES.—Are dull. The nominal rates are 3c. for pots, and 3c. for peats.

BARKS.—A sale of Chestnut Oak at \$6 00 per cord.

BROOMS.—For every purpose are dull, market prices.

CATTLING.—See "The Stock-Keepers Manual," Art. 192.

CATTLE.—A sale of 100 head, in two lots, ranging in weight from \$50 to \$100 at \$2 25 per 100 b. round.

CAULIFLOWERS.—A sale of 100 head, has been packed for this season.

CAULIFLOWERS.—A sale of 100 head, per cord, ranging from \$50 to \$100 at \$2 25 per 100 b. round.

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WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

To the Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D.
My DEAR BROTHER.—In my last letter I attempted to exhibit the reasons why the inspired writers of the New Testament preferred to teach the will of God on the subject of slavery by principle rather than by precept; and to show that such a precept would not be of God; a most solemn and imperative duty is imposed upon the disciples of Christ in the slaveholding States. I shall ask your attention to a few additional remarks on the latter of these topics, and with these shall close my part of this correspondence, already, I fear, too much protracted.

I remarked in my previous letter, that if the views we have taken of this subject, it is the immediate duty of every slaveholder at once to free himself from the guilt of slavery, and, also, by the use of his whole constitutional power, to free his country from this guilt.

In pursuing this subject somewhat farther, would suggest that this is as it seems to me, would be the duty of every slaveholder of every disciple of Christ, to set them free, the "obliging another to labor for our benefit without his contract or consent." By our very constitution as men, we are under solemn and unchangeable obligations to respect the rights of the meanest thing that lives. Every other creature is created with the same right to himself, and most of all he has the inalienable "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

To deprive him of these as a punishment for crime, while yet he continues under the protection of law, is one of the severest inflictions that the criminal code of any human government can recognize, even when the punishment is confined to his own person.

What crime can be committed, as to the rights of a human being, to justify this punishment to his posterity down to the remotest generations? Were this the penalty even for the most heinous of crimes, it would rise up in indignation at its enormous injustice.

How great then must be the injustice when such a doom is inflicted upon a criminal convicted of a mere trifle, as a woman, a child, and even slaves, who have never been accused of any crime, and against whom there is not even the suspicion of guilt.

Can any moral creature of God be innocent that inflicts such punishment upon his fellow-men, when he so loved that he gave up himself for their redemption. Jesus Christ is the comforter of those that are down, and can we who are his disciples, cast them down yet deeper in the dust? He led them "out of the world" ye are weak, and heavy laden, and I will lay down your rest?" and can we lay yet heavier burdens on the weary and heavy laden, whom he thus receives into his bosom? Jesus Christ has taught us not merely the principles of pure and elevated justice, but those of the most tender and all-embracing charity. The Captain of our salvation was anointed "to preach the gospel to the poor; to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovery of sight to the blind; to set at liberty those that are bruised." "He is the comforter of the afflicted, the counselor of the simple, the example of such a Saviour, then, inflict the least harm, much less the greatest, of punishments upon a human being, who has never been guilty of a crime that should deserve it?

All this, as it seems to me, must then be the duty of every man, specially of every disciple of Christ, even were slaves such as we have defined it, that is, if the slaves were merely considered as slaves, and not as men, and with considerate care, if he were as perfectly as our selves under the protection of law, if the laws respecting him were made with the greatest respect for his condition and helplessness, if no other inconvenience were imposed upon him except merely what might be necessary to ensure his fidelity and, if in the division of the profits of his labor, a cautious regard of right and wrong, and a due proportion of the joint profits of labor and capital.

But if under such circumstances as these, it would be our duty to free ourselves from the responsibility which attaches to such an act in justice, how much more imperative must be this duty, if all these modifying circumstances are totally reversed?

Human beings, thus punished without crime, on the suspicion of it, are placed wholly without the protection of law, and are surrendered up by society to the will of their masters, absolutely, without the power of resistance or the hope of redress, to be dealt with as the slaves of the Roman Empire, and known as well as the character which the word of God attributes to fallen human nature. We have all been taught how insufferably arrogant and proud the mind of man becomes when entranced with irresponsible power. What then must be the condition of a human being left without remedy to the exercise of this power? I know it would be the most terrible punishment for the protection of slaves. But I ask, is there no law of God which is not a blot upon a statute book, if we believe the creatures to whom they refer to be human beings like ourselves? But these laws, bad as they are, seem to me merely a mockery. Of what use is a law, when the testimony of the parties liable to injury can never be taken, or evidence? Who need fear punishment when he only witness to his wrongs? His opinion had decided that the slaves and rights, which it was the duty of society to protect, I cannot but believe a great and radical change would long since have been effected in the statute books of our Southern States.

It is one of the fundamental principles of society, that no human being shall have an unrighteous, whatever may be their difference in rank, or condition. The law of God, which ascertains the facts, and by the help of our peers according to equitable law, inflicts the punishment. What then must be the condition of those who, men, women, and children, are exposed to the lash without limit and without mercy, at the will of a single individual; and, if God, who is the author of all goodness, from weakness, from want of knowledge, or infirmity, nay, for the conscientious obedience to God, as well as for fault?

To every innocent woman, her personal honor is instinctively dearer than life. What then must be the condition of women who are held to be the property of the owner, "to all intents and purposes," and who are, without redress, subjected to him? What then must be their condition, when the use of them for the sake of profligacy, is defended as a social convenience and pecuniary advantage? What must be the domestic condition of those who by law are not permitted to form marriage contracts, and who, if such contracts are formed, are liable to be separated, never at the pecuniary convenience of their husband?

It seems to me an elementary principle of justice, that when capital and labor combine in the creation of product, the proceeds of such creation should be divided by some equitable law in which the rights of both parties shall be fairly represented. But what must be the condition of those who have no voice whatever in this division of their products, but are obliged to submit to such a division as the express or pecuniary interest of the other party shall appoint?

It seems to me that the soul is the most important part of a human being; and the capacity for improvement is one of the most precious gifts bestowed upon it by its Creator. It seems to me that the capacity to read, reflect, and to speak, are the most important gifts of the past, and forward to the future, justificationable right; and that the exercise of it is a most precious solace to those who are obliged to devote themselves for a great part of the time to physical labor. What, then, must be the condition of those who are looked upon by society as ignorant, stupid, and wholly incapable of self-government? Their only difference, that I can see, is how this is to happen. The soil will neither bear the appearance of evil, and who has said, "I can do nothing but sin"? Those who are, and who have been, rendered ignorant, stupid, and sensual, are liable to be degraded, and to become a mockery, nay, for the conscientious obedience to God, as well as for fault?

Again; God has made us to a revelation of this will, and the knowledge of that revelation is essential to our eternal salvation. Every human being has a right to that knowledge; for the message which it contains is addressed directly to him. What must be the condition of

those who are wholly, by the will of another deprived of that knowledge, who are shut out by law from obtaining it, and who are never permitted to open their eyes upon those oracles which are able to make us wise unto salvation, through the faith that is in Christ Jesus? I know it may be said that they are permitted to attend church with their masters. I know they may be so permitted. They are allowed to bear witness to the general law, that those who enslave the bodies of others, become in time the slaves of their own passions. But what if it be so? Are we in such a case to listen to the teachings of a craven and wicked expedient? If this be a sin against God, ought we to hesitate to testify against it, because our fellow men will persecute us? Ought we to bear witness to the general law that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up?" I do believe that even now it is the duty of every Christian in the slaveholding States to bear his testimony against this enormous wrong, and at once to separate from the church with their masters.

It fear that those who first set the glorious example would suffer persecution. Their names would be cast out as evil. They would be branded with every epithet of reproach.

But they would be suffering to rescue millions of men from aggravated oppression, and to deliver their country from a sin that must bring upon it the selected judgments of a God that has given us his Son to save us.

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